SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

5th Year

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C/O

DAZIMINA HANOI

19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN

and all SVNR Embassies, Information Bureaux in foreign countries.

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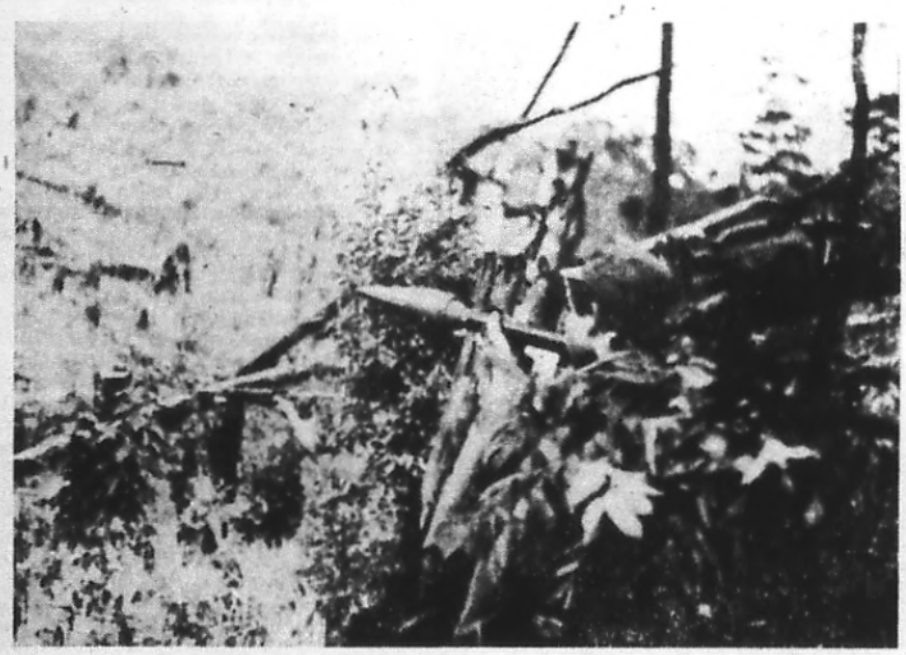
The SVN PLAF heartily fight for their own people and Fatherland and even for the brotherly peoples' victory of the Indochinese countries



* The Khmer youths acclaim the NUFK and the RGNUC's foundation under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
* The fighters of the Lao PLA in ambush

50 MILLION OF THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES ARE RESOLVED TO FIGHT AND DEFEAT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS

On the 10th Merging Anniversary of the PLAF (Feb. 15)

TEN YEARS OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH AND SPLENDID SUCCESS

Mme. **NGUYEN THI DINH**
Deputy Commander-in-Chief,
SVN People's Liberation Armed Forces

THIS year we are commemorating the 10th merging anniversary of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in a revolutionary ebullience in the two parts of our country, and at a time when our resistance to American aggression, for national salvation, is vigorously progressing with gain after gain. Together with us, the revolutionary peoples and armed forces of fraternal Laos and Cambodia are pushing up their strategic offensives with tremendous success. The revolutionary cause of the three peoples of Indochina is evolving more favourably than ever. US imperialism is lapsing deeper into a passive, losing posture, a grave quagmire, and facing multiple difficulties at home and abroad.

Looking back to the path traversed and the PLAF achievements over the past ten years of our confrontation with the cruellest war of aggression in history waged by a 1.2 million-strong and modern army of the world's wealthiest imperialism, we take great pride in our entire people and our heroic Southern fellow-countrymen, in the National Front for Liberation, in the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, and in the People's Liberation Armed Forces — an *"infinitely loyal, incredibly courageous and gloriously victorious army."*

BORN of the people's revolutionary movement for liberation, our PLAF sprang from diverse sources — from self-defence units against terroristic repression, armed propaganda units, guerilla units operating on a permanent or semi-permanent basis, etc. Motivated by a thorough revolutionary spirit, they overcame untold difficulties and hardships, were constantly on the offensive and got the upper hand of their opponent, and developed into three full-fledged categories: the strong militia, guerilla and self-defence forces; the regional troops with fairly high combat efficiency; and the regular army possessing various services and increasing fighting capabilities. The PLAF have proved to be a heroic collective, an invincible army, because they *spring from among the people and fight for the people* — an army with admirable resourcefulness and courage, "faithful to the nation and the people." In enthusiastic competition drives to wipe out aggressors, hundreds and thousands of heroes and outstanding combatants have emerged, setting glowing examples of revolutionary heroism. To date **56 heroic units and 133 heroes or heroines have been cited.** The feats of arms of the PLAF have given added brilliance to the glorious fighting traditions of the heroic Vietnamese people.

At the bottom of the rapid growth and splendid accomplishments of the People's Liberation Armed Forces are the clearsighted leadership of the NFL, and the ardent patriotism, wholehearted solicitude and militant solidarity of our fourteen million Southern fellow-countrymen; the blood ties between North and South, and the determination to fight and defeat the US aggressors of our over twenty million Northern brothers and sisters; the singleness of purpose and military skill of the PLAF officers and men, as well as the coordinated actions of the three peoples of Indochina against the common enemy — US imperialism — and the sympathy and support of the world's revolutionary peoples.

On this occasion, all officers and men of the PLAF express absolute confidence in, and deep gratitude to, the perfectly sound leadership and the warm solicitude of the NFL and the PRG of the RSVN. They voice infinite gratitude to their Southern countrymen who have evinced a boundless self-sacrificing spirit, treated them with love and affection, lavished care upon them, backed them with might and main, and, shoulder to shoulder with them, battled for national salvation. We wish to extend our best greetings to our Northern brothers and sisters, the expression of our pride and profound confidence in the great rear area that the North is, which has been constantly turning to the South, doing everything in its power, whatever the difficulties, privations and sacrifices, to help them and their armed forces fight and defeat the enemy. We sincerely thank our friends the world over for the aid they have been giving us to bring nearer our victory over the American aggressors.

On behalf of the PLAF Command, I extend congratulations to all cadres and fighters in the militia and guerilla forces in the regional and regular forces who have never failed to display an offensive spirit in our attempt to drive out the US aggressors and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem trio of traitors.

Like the entire people, the PLAF, who have treasured for ever in their hearts President Ho Chi Minh's immense services to the national cause, are resolved not to shrink from any sacrifice and fight to a finish for their Fatherland's independence, liberty and reunification, and to discharge their lofty international obligations; it is their resolve to push up their resistance until the US troops pull out completely and the puppet army and administration collapse with a view to liberating the South, defending the North and proceeding toward the peaceful reunification of our country.

TEN years of a gruelling and rewarding fight — a period during which a formidable aggressive army was beaten back step by step — have tempered the PLAF, substantially increased their strength and accumulated valuable experience in many fields. Following are some of the main lessons that we have to learn in order to bring into full play the overall strength of the PLAF and, together with all our people, win total victory over the US aggressors.

First, ceaselessly uphold the will to fight and defeat the American invaders, and enhance the strategic offensive posture of revolutionary war in the South.

In our life-and-death confrontation with the enemy, our revolutionary sense of purpose and fighting will has prevailed over their aggressive design. This will and determination is based on a high political consciousness, on *the grasping of the NFL eminently sensible and imaginative revolutionary line*, and the South Vietnamese people's immediate fundamental objectives, i. e., *independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.* It is thoroughly imbued with the *"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom"* truism. It has originated from our people's millenary zeal in national construction and resolve in national defence; it is an intimate blend of ardent patriotism and deep hatred for the enemy with genuine internationalism. It was constantly fostered and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh. Our armed forces regard it as a weapon sharper than any one made of iron and steel. And it is safe to say that every one of the deeds, every feat of courage and resourcefulness of our officers and men, whether performed collectively or individually, is inspired first and foremost by their resolve to fight and defeat the American aggressors.

This resolve has been displayed in the very engagements intended to provide the population with efficient support in their simultaneous uprisings, as in those to raze adverse posts with rudimentary weapons of their own making at Tua Hai, Phuoc Thanh and elsewhere. By fostering it continually, the PLAF achieved dramatic successes at Ap Bac, Binh Gia, Ba Gia, Dong Xoai, Nui Thanh, Van Tuong, Plei Me, Bau Bang, Tay Ninh, etc. Their will to fight and defeat the US aggressors found a more glowing expression in the Tet 1968 electrifying widespread offensives and uprisings. It is unquestionable that, in guerilla encounters as in large-scale battles requiring coordination between various services, in courageous, bold and resourceful actions by crack commandos or special shock units as in engagements fought valiantly by units stubbornly holding their ground or encircling their opponent in strongholds, the PLAF have set splendid examples of courage, skill and inventiveness. On the communication and transport front, in serving combat, in the building and defence of rear areas and bases as well as on other fronts not mentioned in dispatches, everywhere one has witnessed the same spirit of revolutionary offensive, the same will to fight and win, the same courage and stamina with which our officers and men have got over difficulties.

With a spirit of revolutionary offensive, of resolute, courageous and relentless offensive, the South Viet Nam PL Armed Forces, joining hands with the population, have never ceased extending their action from a small to a large scale, and succeeded in checking the US-puppet "special warfare." When the Americans brought a huge expeditionary force into South Viet Nam for their "limited warfare," the liberation forces, together with the masses, firmly maintained and developed their offensive strategy in all the three strategic areas, foiled two large-scale strategic counter-offensives in 1965-1966 and 1966-1967, and triggered off generalized offensives and uprisings in early spring 1968; these resulted in gains of historical significance, adding to the tradition of our people's liberation struggle a remarkable, typical example of offensive spirit, of the aggregate strength of offensive, and of the imaginative art of people's war offensive in Viet Nam. Giving full scope to this offensive spirit and posture, our people and armed forces have continued, step by step, to win fresh successes over Abrams's "clear and hold" defensive strategy, and the US-puppet pacification plan, thereby gradually shipwrecking Nixon's "Vietnamization."

Sparked by their resolute offensive spirit, the liberation forces have fashioned their own art of offensive to knock out enemy troops under any circumstances, in any situations. Operating with large strength, with a squad or a small group, even singled-handed, against small or sizable adverse forces, whether the latter counter-attack or fall back on the defensive, while fighting or carrying out agitation work to disintegrate their ranks, the PLAF have proved highly devastating in the unflinching spirit of offensive and initiative of action.

(To be continued)

Our reportage

Grand meeting MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PLAF MERGING

A grand meeting was held in the liberated areas of South Viêt Nam on February 13 for the tenth merging anniversary of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

The function was sponsored by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, the Defence Ministry and the Command of the PLAF.

Among those present were members of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation, the Council of Ministers, the Advisory Council and the Defence Ministry, and representatives of various public organs and mass organizations and the People's Liberation Armed Forces.

The Presidium of the meeting included the delegations of the National Front for Liberation, the PRG and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, and representatives of the heroic units, heroes, heroines and model fighters of the PLAF.

At 7 p.m., the Presidium inspected a guard of honour, then mounted the rostrum amidst thunderous applause.

After the salute to the colours and a minute of silence to the memory of President Ho Chi Minh and those having fallen on the field of honour, President Huynh Tan Phat opened the meeting.

He highlighted the important significance of the Merging Day, and commended the PLAF for their quick growth and signal successes.

"The People's Liberation Armed Forces fully deserves to be called a heroic army of a heroic people. It has won and certainly will win victory in any circumstance, whatever perfidious scheme the US aggressors and their henchmen may resort to, and will surely achieve final triumph," he stressed.

Afterwards, President Huynh Tan Phat handed the PLAF Command a number of awards for PLAF units and individuals for their achievements in 1970.

Then, Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the PLAF, delivered her speech.

After retracing the development of the PLAF in the past ten years, she said: "The achievements recorded by the South Viet Nam people and armed forces in the past ten years have proved eloquently that today, with the strategy of revolutionary offensive of the world revolutionary movement, a country, with not a large area and not a big population and with an underdeveloped economy like ours, but which is guided by a judicious line, and whose people are united millions as one man and animated by a high determination to fight, who dare and know how to fight, is fully able to defeat the US expeditionary army."

Mme Dinh brought out the traditions and qualities of the PLAF which had been greatly enhanced in the past ten years of successful fighting. "Thanks to these traditions and qualities," she said, "our army has forged thousands of heroes and model fighters, tens of thousands of valiant fighters, hundreds of heroic units and localities.

"Continuing and promoting the fine traditions of the heroic Viet Nam People's Army, the PLAF in the past ten years of fight and progress have ceaselessly given added lustre to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary heroism and the fine traditions of a revolutionary army, traditions which are shown in:

— *First*, boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause and absolute confidence in the NFL's leadership: the spirit of "Determined to die for the Fatherland to live" and "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." For these ideals, our cadres and fighters are ready to lay down their lives.

— *Second*, the revolutionary courageous, resolute and active spirit of offensive. Offensive by one man, as well as by one unit. One of our fighters can defeat ten and even one hundred enemy. That is why our strength has been multiplied and, our armed forces have become an iron-like army, and have accomplished extraordinary feats in our resistance against US aggression.

— *Third*, total dedication to the people. Our PLAF have closely identified themselves with the people, regard the people's happiness as their own and wholeheartedly serve the people's interests. Our PLAF fight under the protection and care and with the love of the people and have won their confidence.

— *Fourth*, a self-imposed strict discipline, and a rigorous organizational sense. Our PLAF have thoroughly carried out every policy and orders in any circumstance, however difficult and complicated.

— *Fifth*, a high militant solidarity, boundless affection among comrades-in-arms, love among class brothers and fraternal feeling for one another in their daily life, our PLAF wholeheartedly love and help one another and share weal and woe. In combat, they readily come forward for the most perilous jobs and forgo all advantages to their friends, ready to sacrifice themselves to save the lives of their comrades.

— *Sixth*, stamina and fearlessness before difficulties. The greater obstacles they have to overcome the more evident is their revolutionary heroism. They fight the enemy while engaging in production. They spare every single grain of rice, every round of ammunition and every penny for the revolution.

The bigger difficulties they meet the more creative and ingenious they become and never have they flinched before any hardship.

— *Seventh*, the determination to fight and to win. No force can subdue our PLAF, no material bait can corrupt them. They are ready to go where the enemy are and fight them no matter how numerous they may be and no matter who they are. They grow stronger as they fight and they spare no effort to reap greater gains for the Fatherland.

— *Eighth*, lofty internationalism. Our cadres and fighters are fully conscious of the heavy but glorious responsibility of the PLAF, namely to fight with all their strength and energy for the sake of their own Fatherland and at the same time to fulfil their international obligation toward the socialist camp and the national liberation and peace movements all over the world. Our PLAF stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples and armed forces in the common endeavour to sweep the US imperialists out of the peninsula of Indochina.

In a word, our PLAF have proved themselves worthy of the commendation "*Boundlessly loyal, incredibly courageous, splendidly successful.*"

On this occasion, she expressed the boundless gratitude of the PLAF to the late President Ho Chi Minh, the NFL Central Committee, the RSVN PRG, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and the DRVN National Assembly and Government, to the 31 million of the country and the peoples of the socialist countries and friends in the five continents.

Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh devoted an important part of her speech to analysing the new and crafty tricks of the US imperialists i. e. their "Vietnamization" of the war program and their frenzied war expansion in the whole of Indochina. She also reiterated the resolve of the PLAF to side with the rest of the Vietnamese people in a fight to a finish, until the total defeat of the US aggressors.

She called upon all PLAF officers and men to zealously respond to the Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party CC and the DRVN Government and that of the NFL Central Committee and the RSVN PRG, wiped out more enemy manpower and war materials, strengthen the resistance forces in all fields so as together with the rest of the people to foil the "pacification" plan, and the "Vietnamization" of the war program, and to fulfil, in all eventualities and despite all hardships, their noble task of totally defeating the US aggressors, and together with the brotherly Cambodian and Lao armed forces and peoples to drive the US troops out of the Indochinese peninsula.

The meeting wound up to the tune of the "Liberation of South Viet Nam" anthem.

President Nguyen Huu Tho, Minister of National Defense Tran Nam Trung, and Deputy Commander-in-Chief Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh among heroes, heroines and valiant fighters of PLAF

US EXTENSION OF AGGRESSIVE WAR IN LAOS CONDEMNED

RSVN PRG's STATEMENT

ON order from his US master, on February 8 puppet "President" Nguyen Van Thieu announced that Saigon troops had crossed the border into Laos. In fact, under a Pentagon plan, thousands of US, Saigon troops, Thai mercenaries in coordination with the Vientiane troops are now massing for a major offensive in Laos.

This is a new and most serious escalation of war aimed at extricating the American aggressors from their predicament in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

It is also a very cynical aggression which grossly challenges the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos already recognized by the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The assembling of a big number of US and puppet troops near the 17th parallel also indicates the Nixon administration's planned military adventures against the sovereignty and security of the DRVN.

By openly invading the Kingdom of Laos the Nixon administration once again reveals its stubbornness and bellicosity.

In disregard of strong opposition from public opinion all over the world and in the United States, within less than one year it has successively committed a naked aggression against independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and Laos. It has deliberately fanned up the flame of war in the whole of Indochina in execution of the brutal "Nixon doctrine" of making Indochinese fight Indochinese in an attempt to turn the three countries of Indochina into US neo-colonies and military bases.

However, although it has ordered its flunkey Nguyen Van Thieu to make known the decision to send Saigon puppet troops into Laos and has resorted to other vicious manœuvres, the Nixon administration cannot hide the glaring fact that the US is the aggressor against Laos, and is prolonging, intensifying and expanding the war in Indochina.

The open aggression of Laos by US and Saigon puppet troops poses a grave threat to the situation in Indochina and a still heavier threat to peace in Southeast Asia and in the rest of the world.

The South Vietnamese people and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government strongly condemn and protest the invasion of the Kingdom of Laos by the US imperialists and the Saigon puppet administration, their sabotage of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which the United States itself has signed and pledged itself to respect. They severely castigate the pro-US Vientiane administration's aiding and abetting the US aggressors and their lackeys' trampling upon Laos' territory and slaughtering the Lao people.

The South Vietnamese people and the RSVN PRG totally support the Lao Patriotic Front Committee's February 8, 1971 statement and firmly insist that the US aggressors stop its aggression, withdraw US and puppet troops and Thai mercenaries from the Lao territory and let the Lao people settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

The people and the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam firmly believe that the Lao people endowed with a long tradition of heroic struggle and led by the Lao Patriotic Front will promote their winning and strong position and succeed in foiling all the US and their henchmen's acts of aggression and in defending their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality.

The people and the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam reaffirm their great determination to preserve the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples which has been reinforced by the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference.

The South Vietnamese people and the RSVN PRG sternly denounce the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, who have hired themselves to the US and are now exerting themselves to carry out the "Nixon doctrine" aimed at undermining the age-old friendship among the three Indochinese peoples. Let the urban population in South Viet Nam, all the nationalist-minded and peace- and justice-loving people in South Viet Nam urge with force that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration stop sending South Vietnamese youths to Laos and Cambodia as cannon-fodder for the US and withdraw Saigon troops from Laos and Cambodia, that the US totally, immediately and unconditionally withdraw the troops of the US and its satellites from South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and let the Indochinese peoples decide their own destiny.

The South Vietnamese people and the RSVN PRG once again reaffirm their resolve to uphold the truth-Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The South Vietnamese people will fear no sacrifice in their resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed to the reunification of the country. The South Vietnamese people pledge everything in their power to frustrate all US-puppet encroachment on the North and will duly punish the US aggressors and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem lackeys.

The RSVN PRG urgently calls on all governments of the justice- and peace-loving countries, the world peoples and progressives in the United States to strongly condemn the stubborn US aggressors and take timely and energetic measures to stop their bloody hands in Laos and the other countries of Indochina.

The RSVN PRG firmly believes that the whole progressive mankind will continue to support the Indochinese peoples' resistance against the US aggressors, for national salvation, till complete victory.

South Viet Nam, February 10, 1971

Saigon opinion

ON top of US-Saigon atrocities in South Viet Nam and armed aggression against Cambodia, the recent American and Thieu-Ky-Khiem's invasion of Laos has drawn strong protest in the Saigon press and population.

Prior to the move, the paper *Dien Tin* (Feb. 3) wrote: "South Viet Nam (puppet administration) is about to embark into an adventure likely to stall it in a quagmire in Laos."

On Feb. 5, the *Movement for Self-Determination*, the *Women's Movement for the Right to Live* and the *People's Movement to Secure Peace* published protests against US intensified bombing of Laos with B.52s, US-Saigon rape of Laos, and use of South Vietnamese soldiers as mercenaries in the Indochinese war theatres.

On Feb. 9, Superior Thich Nhat Thuong, Deputy Secretary General of An Quang Pagoda stated, "The Vietnamese, possessors of peace traditions, have become soldiers of fortune fighting for (foreign) expeditionary forces." "Never has the (US-puppet) war been so ignominious as at present," he added. "South Vietnamese troops' intervention in Laos demonstrates that President Nguyen Van Thieu is a willing tool of the United States government in the implementation of its policy." The Buddhist dignitary foretold that this criminal aggression would take a heavy toll of puppet troops on Lao territory. "I protest against widening of the war in any form," he said, "and bringing the war into Laos cannot but reduce peace perspectives."

On Feb. 9 evening, students distributed leaflets in Saigon against this "escalation in Nixon's war policy" in which tens of thousands of US troops and South Viet Nam mercenaries were thrown. In large numbers they paraded in the streets and burnt US military cars in front of the American Embassy in the very center of the city.

Taking to task the Lao operation, Huynh Tan Mam, President of the Saigon Students' General Association, stated: "This is another indication of the cooperation between Nguyen Van Thieu and the Nixon administration in sending South Vietnamese youths to a pointless death in Laos in the place of American troops, and at the same time in trying to achieve the US political ambitions."

The Secretary General of the Saigon Committee for the Defence of the Right to Live hailed the students' anti-US demonstration and burning of US military cars as "a protest against the prolongation and expansion of the war in Laos."

On Feb. 10 and 11, hundreds of women staged a meeting in Saigon to voice opposition to the intervention: "We want our husbands and sons back. We do not want our soldiers to go and die in Laos in lieu of GIs." They demanded the abrogation of the general-mobilization decree, withdrawal of US and "allied" forces, and immediate restoration of peace. The gathering was attended by a representative of the *American Women Strike for Peace Committee*.

On Feb. 12, the People's Front to Secure Peace made public a message spelling out indignation against the invasion of Laos. "The Vietnamese people," it said," "are sorry for the criminal action of the Nguyen Van Thieu government. All peace-loving Vietnamese have decided to fight by the side of the Lao people against all armed aggressions by warlike imperialism in order to bring peace to Indochina."

Saigon mercenaries in a city of Cambodia.

editorial

Nixon is widening and intensifying the war

THE invasion of Laos by the Nixon administration has set off a wave of protest in the United States and around the world.

Like the aggression against Cambodia in summer last year, this large-scale move is camouflaged by Washington under a hypocritical, misleading cover as one "without the participation of US ground troops," a "limited operation" of a "defensive" nature to "ensure the withdrawal of US forces from South Viet Nam," "no extension of the war," and so on and so forth. Nixon even sent a plea to the United Nations, and staged the farce of having off-bound signboards planted at the Viet Nam - Lao border, for US officers and men. Furthermore, on his order, Nguyen Van Thieu announced the operation, while Washington emphatically declared only US support to his troops. Nixon also directed his hirelings in Vientiane to put out such a lame protest that their Saigon counterparts had to confess they had had Souvanna Phouma's consent.

Nixon is a poor stage-manager. No sooner had the curtain been raised than his hands, stained with the Indochinese peoples' blood showed. UPI *of Feb. 4, 1971 said that the invasion of Laos must have been decided by Nixon in the last instance.* AFP, *two days later, reported that an artillery unit and armoured vehicles of Saigon troops were accompanied by American advisers wearing berets or South Vietnamese military uniforms. On Feb. 8 a White House spokesman disclosed that the Lao operation had been decided last month.* UPI *of the same day spotted five US advisers riding to Laos in jeeps. A TV reporter of the* NBC *complained that the gunman of the helicopter he was travelling in had thrown his camera overboard because filming American soldiers on Lao territory was forbidden. On Feb. 10* UPI *said that at least 100 GIs had entered Laos in the previous few days.*

Thus there has been ample evidence of Nixon and company's responsibility for expanding the US aggressive war throughout Indochina.

The American people and political circles are rightly concerned over this fresh dangerous military adventure.

Stubbornly and aggressively setting his face against the proposals for a settlement through peaceful means of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, the Lao Patriotic Front and the National United Front of Cambodia, Nixon has been seeking a military victory through the extension of the war with the invasion of Cambodia and now of Laos, using Indochinese to fight Indochinese in accordance with the most reactionary ever Asian doctrine bearing his own name.

In so doing he has himself given the lie to his "peace initiatives," continues to deny the Indochinese peoples their fundamental national rights and thwart the legitimate aspirations for peace of the American and world peoples.

In face of the indignation of American and universal opinion he has been seeking to placate it.

But like Johnson before him, he will not outlive his lies.

His predecessor hurled massive forces into an invasion of South Viet Nam under the "anti-communism," and "defence of freedom" pretexts, and waged against the DRVN an aeronaval war described as blows at "communist sanctuaries," which policy eventually ousted him from the White House.

Nixon has gone farther than Johnson by spreading the war to the whole of Indochina with the rapes of Cambodia and Laos.

He keeps saying that by striking at Laos he wants to "ensure US troop-withdrawal from South Viet Nam," and that by wading into the territory of the two neighbours of Viet Nam, he aims at the success of "Vietnamization."

That's an odd notion, indeed.

Voicing the inner thought of the American people, Tom Vicker of the International Herald Tribune *(Feb. 2, 1971) had this comment to make:*

First of all, one should ask why the "Vietnamization" policy requires that the air war be widened and South Vietnamese (Saigon) troops invade two other countries with all attendant frantic destruction and indiscriminate killings... Where is the logic of a policy that commands the bombing of three, and the invasion of two, countries to pull out of one country? And when the point is reached where North Viet Nam itself should be bombed to safeguard the withdrawal, how can such an act be regarded as a step toward peace?

Our answer to Tom Vicker: Nixon's is the logic of die-hard aggressors.

Nixon who has improved on Johnson's language jugglery with peace rhetoric to carry on the war, will doubtless reap a more shameful fiasco than his predecessor.

For the American people still remember what he promised them when campaigning for the White House: "If this administration (LBJ) is unable to end the war, then elect a new administration and we'll end it and avoid future Viet Nam."

Nixon even went to the length of pledging to the electors at Key Biscayne that: "Elect me and I'll end the war in six months."

But once installed as the host of the house No 1600, Pennsylvania Avenue, he has revealed his true colours as the most rabid hawk of our time.

True, it is Nixon's purpose in "Vietnamizing" the war to prolong indefinitely US military occupation of South Viet Nam, and with might and main hang on to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique as an instrument for the realization of American rule along neo-colonialist lines. He keeps ordering air-force incursions into North Viet Nam for provocation, intelligence and devastation purposes; he masterminded the overthrow of Cambodia's Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, then dispatched troops to invade that country, a move that he has just reiterated against Laos. He has thus embarked on a new military venture, spreading the US war of aggression all over Indochina and spawned a most explosive situation in this part of the world. So, despite Nixon's protestation that it is limited in time and space, and similar pronouncements, the Lao operation remains an invasion and as such will not be let pass without challenge. He will not be in a position to salvage his "Vietnamization" and is bound to suffer shameful punishment at the hands of the 50 million Indochinese.

LIVING up to the commitments written down in the joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the South Vietnamese people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN pledge to join forces with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia in the common fight until the last aggressor quits the Indochinese peninsula.

SOUTH VIET NAM

FOLLOWING up last month's big gains, the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces continued in the first 10 days of February to mount series of violent attacks on the US-puppets in the deltas, mountains as well as in the cities.

IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO

Late in the night of January 31 and on February 1, the PLAF launched a wave of attacks on 3 airports, 8 district capitals and nearly 100 positions of US-puppets and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries from Da Nang to Cam Ranh.

In *Quang Ngai province*, on February 9, the liberation forces attacked by surprise the encampment of the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion, puppet 4th Regiment in Dong Ngo area. They overran the post and wiped out this company.

In *Quang Tri province*, the PLAF artillery hammered on February 6 at a group of US-puppet positions around Khe Sanh, the main base for the current "Operation Dewey Canyon 2," 6 US-puppet fortifications were hit and many GIs killed or wounded.

In the *northern part of Quang Tri*, the PLAF on February 7 fiercely attacked the enemy at Sa Muu and Tan Lam sectors, on Hills 216, 300 and 400... In the battles on February 7 and 8, 42 military vehicles including 24 tanks and other armoured cars, and 2 heavy artillery pieces were put out of action, 1 aircraft shot down and a hundred GIs knocked out. On February 10, the patriotic forces assaulted the enemy North of Lang Vay, in Khe Sanh Sector, grounded 2 aircraft with 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel and 3 majors of the puppet First Army Corps aboard one of them.

The PLAF infantry and artillery on the same day attacked Lang Ho, Sa Muu, Tan Lam and Hill 230, putting out of action 9 aircraft, 9 tanks and other armoured cars and more than 80 American and Saigon troops. Next day, the PLAF artillery stormed the CP of the puppet First Army Corps at Dong Ha base, sparking off big fires. In their engagements with American troops in Dong Ha, 3km West of Tan Lam, on February 9, the patriotic forces knocked out 70 GIs and destroyed 1 tank.

The PLAF in Central Trung Bo dealt a hard blow at the US-puppets' "special pacification" plan in this key-region.

IN NAM BO

In the Mekong Delta, the PLAF in *My Tho province* on February 2 assaulted the Cai Lay military subsector, razed to the ground an enemy artillery position, wiped out almost all the gunners, destroyed four 155mm cannons and exploded a shell-depot.

From February 2 to 5, the PLAF in *Ca Mau* mounted a series of attacks on Ca Mau provincial capital, Rach Rang military sub-sector and other places of the province, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy: more than 400 puppet troops wiped out, 4 vessels, 7 vehicles, 5 cannons and mortars and an ammunition depot destroyed. On February 7, the ship-hunters sank or set on fire 6 war vessels on the Song Doc river, killing or wounding a hundred of adverse men on board.

In an ambush laid on February 9 against a company of civil guards on a raid to support the "pacification" agents in Long My commune, *Ben Tre province*, the regional forces wiped out 42 enemy troops including the deputy-commander of the Giong Trom military sub-sector and the company commander. They brought down 3 helicopters and seized a large amount of military equipment.

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In coordination with the Lao patriotic forces, the South Viet Nam PLAF attacked without respite the US-puppet troops on Highway number 9 and violently intercepted their raiding operations. On February 7 and 8 alone, 42 military vehicles including 24 tanks and other armoured cars were put out of action.

Many logistic bases, regrouping and artillery positions, and operational CPs along Highway number 9 from Dong Ha—Khe Sanh to Lao Bao were bombarded or assaulted.

The US and puppet troops were badly battered everywhere, from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, in their front as in their rear, right at the start of their raids. The enemy toll, especially the US one, has been increasing visibly.

Lao woman guerilla laying mines

From February 8 to 13 in Southern Laos

– 1500 enemy troops wiped out
– 89 aircraft downed

According to the February 14 Lao PLA Command's communique, at least 1500 US and Saigon puppet troops were knocked out, 89 aircraft, mostly choppers, were shot down and about 50 military vehicles, more than 1/2 of which armoured cars, were blown up.

The communique said that the enemy have massed over 50 battalions of US-puppet infantry, artillery and armoured cars and attacked Southern Laos after several days of fierce air strikes including B52s'.

It said that right in the first day of the US-Saigon invasion, a great number of helicopters were brought down. On February 10 alone, the Lao PLA shot down 42 aircraft, wiped out several enemy soldiers in Chaki, Ban-Dong and Phu-ko-Boc. Three days later, on February 13, the 21st Ranger Battalion of Saigon 3th para Brigade in Chaki was written off. The Lao army were in control of the terrain, and captured dozens of enemy soldiers and a large quantity of war means.

JANUARY 1971

PLAF continuous and widespread offensives

THE South Vietnamese people and armed forces made in the first month of 1971 a new advance in their persevering fight against the US-puppet "pacification" program.

Our armed forces hit, in closely coordinated actions, devastatingly at enemy logistic depots and CPs, wiping out an important part of US-puppet manpower, seriously damaging many airfields, destroying a huge quantity of adverse weapons and war materials.

While the enemy were endeavouring to strengthen, through sweeps, their defence in the outer perimeter, they had to sustain heavy setbacks at the hands of the PLAF in the inner perimeter, including the major cities. They were thus driven into a permanent state of insecurity and unable to ensure their own protection simultaneously on all fronts. The PLAF from their solid bases at the fringes of the cities directed repeated and searing attacks on cruel thugs' and US officers' quarters like in Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Hoi An, Tam Ky and many other cities of Central Trung Bo and the Mekong Delta. Remarkably enough, guerilla warfare in the midst of the towns was still active. In spite of tremendously difficult circumstances, the Da Nang self-defence armed units succeeded on Jan. 13 and 18 in knocking out 33 adverse men including 7 officers and in destroying 3 military vehicles right in the centre of the city. Hardly had the Deo Son logistic base (Binh Dinh province) been handed over by the Americans to the puppets when it came under fire and was flattened. All the US and satellite divisions including the Americal Division, the Para Brigade 173, the "White Horse" Division assigned to the protection of rear-bases and cities, were seriously battered. In areas around Saigon, especially in the Mekong Delta which the enemy propaganda boastfully described as "successfully pacified," assaults of that kind were mounted by the PLAF at an even quicker tempo. Air Cav Division 1 and Armoured Regiment 11, entrusted with the defence of areas North of Saigon, were badly mauled. In Ben Tre province, from Jan. 20 to 24, 70 enemy bases at the provincial capital and various townships more subjected to PLAF relentless onslaught which inflicted 500 casualties. Nearly all the delta provinces were the targets of our armed forces' onslaughts which came to a halt only at the Tet truce ordered by the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

South Viet Nam's people and armed forces, by their kept-up fight, demolished the enemy's oppressive apparatus and regained control in the Delta – the US-puppet priority sector for "pacification."

January 1971 saw a continued development of the combined armed and political struggle in each hamlet and each village, which step by step foiled all enemy "pacification" attempts. In My Tho province, in only one night — Jan. 20 — 30 enemy positions along Road No 4 were stormed. More than 20,000 people in 38 "strategic hamlets" rose up to do away with the enemy hold and cruel thugs and to disband quite a number of "civil defence" teams. Guerilla warfare was in full swing in all the Nam Bo Delta provinces. The movement against the enemy despotic rule and for the dissolution of "civil defence" teams which was ebullient in the Eastern provinces of Nam Bo spread to Southern Quang Tri and even around Hue City. In Southern Trung Bo, the areas under US-puppet pacification shrank to the limits of city outskirts, and the enemy had to acknowledge that their pacification program yielded only "uncertain results."

While helping the civilians to rise up and wrest back control, the PLAF beat off one after another various enemy encroaching operations on the free zone. Whole sections and companies of the US and puppets were knocked out. Crack units deployed by the enemy out of their enclaves along Road No 9 and in the Tri-Thien-Hue battlefield into inroads were intercepted by the PLAF and suffered heavy losses. In the first 19 days of January alone, in the Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Tan Lam areas along Road No 9, 400 adverse troops were put out of action, 25 tanks and armoured cars destroyed and 5 aircraft downed. North of Saigon, US-puppet "sweeps" and recon sallies were all fought off with whole sections written off the musterroll. Enemy convoys running supply missions on Road No 22 to their troops in Cambodia were constantly harassed and destroyed.

The "pacification" operation mounted by puppet Division 21 got bogged down in a pitiful morass at Ca Mau. Not only was it unable to dislodge the guerillas from this area, but it became moreover the target of continuous strikes by the local people and armed forces since the beginning of December 1970. In the first ten days of January alone, the enemy sustained there one company wiped out, 130 casualties, 11 aircraft downed, and 3 military boats sunk or set afire.

Intensified guerilla warfare posed a serious threat to the enemy transport and communications.

"Armoured-car hunting teams" and "boat-hunting teams," constantly on the increase, attacked without let-up enemy arteries on all battlefronts.

Life-lines were controlled or cut by the guerillas, such as National Road No 1 running through the Cloud Pass and Central Trung Bo, and the parallel railway. Other important communication lines, including Road 14 (High Plateaux), Roads 1 and 7, Road 22 (Eastern Nam Bo), Road 4 (Mekong Delta) were continually sealed off. In 4 days ending Jan. 17, the Central Trung Bo guerillas and regional army overturned 4 US military trains, wiping out 150 adverse troops; they also struck relentlessly at military convoys, and brought the enemy flow of supply from Da Nang to Hue to a standstill. In two battles fought on Jan. 10 and 11, the Tay Ninh people and armed forces destroyed more than 60 vehicles loaded with war materials on Road 22.

Between Cua Viet and Dong Ha, boat-hunting fighters sent to the bottom 14 military cargoes, blocking all enemy traffic on Road 9. Guerillas in Soc Trang province sank 13 enemy rivercraft during a countersweep.

The South Vietnamese people's and armed forces' successes which followed one another in January 1971 have caused a severe headache to the White House bosses and aggravated the *"potentially dangerous situation"* as Bunker himself described it.

THANH HONG

The way "without joy" of GIs

"LAM SON 719"
A US AGGRESSIVE OPERATION

Can Nixon choke the volcano?

SECOND STAGE OF OPERATION "DEWEY CANYON 2"

AT 7. 02 on February 8, 1971, the first armoured car transporting Saigon troops crossed the Viet Nam — Laos frontier. A jeep carrying five US advisers drove past a board which read: "Out of bounds to Americans." Armoured car after armoured car, each with 15 Saigon soldiers on board, rumbled across. Helicopters armed with US machine guns hovered overhead. Thus began the US-puppet aggression against Laos.

At 11. 10 on the same day, puppet President Nguyen Van Thieu announced in Saigon that "it was an operation limited in time and space" codenamed "Operation Lam Son 719," that "it was not an aggression," "still less an extension of the war... but on the contrary an action to rapidly end the war, restore peace in this part of the world."

At the same time, the US Command in Saigon also issued a communiqué saying that "no GI was taking part in the operation, and no US adviser accompanying the combat units of the Arvin." The United States tried to look like an "outsider". But this time "stage director" Nixon put up a poor show. Facts indeed have given the lie to the above-mentioned statements and laid bare US wirepulling of the move.

Everybody knows that the United States is not an outsider. The US military spokesman himself admitted that the USA would provide all air force needed to replenish South Viet Nam aviation. US infantry in the South Viet Nam First Corps Area was constantly on the alert and US artillery based in South Viet Nam would support the Arvin.

This admission reminds one of the strategic formula used by the United States on the Indochina battlefield: "Puppet infantry + US fire power and air force." Even without US participation, Operation "Lam Son 719" is still an American venture.

In fact, the United States has taken a direct part in it through its advisers, aviation, artillery, not to mention that it is undertaken under a US plan to achieve US military and political goals.

Even if Operation "Lam Son 719" were conducted only by the puppet troops, it would still be an American one, for the Saigon puppet force is but a "coloured" army carrying US weapons and fighting for the United States. So it is no accident that the *AFP* correspondent in Saigon described Operation "Lam Son 719" as the second stage of Operation "Dewey Canyon 2," both having been planned by US-South Viet Nam general staffs.

It is precisely because Operation "Lam Son 719" was an aggressive operation devised by the United States that world opinion already castigated it even before it started.

Progressive mankind considers it a new escalation most serious in Indochina, a naked aggression, a gross violation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos, already recognized by the 1962 Geneva Agreements on that country. On February 3, the *Republic* (Algeria) pointed out that "The aggression by the Saigon puppet administration against Laos is part of the Nixon doctrine to pit Asians against Asians." The *Daily News* (Ceylon) wrote on February 6 that Washington never admitted having US troops in Laos, but in fact US military advisers and US agencies indulging in dirty and barbaric actions everywhere in Laos supplied irrefutable evidence of US aggression against that country... US move in Laos has bared contradictions and deception in Nixon's words. The *Northern Torch* (Sweden) of February 4 said that the United States pulled the strings behind the Saigon troops. But it is a futile trick because the whole world knows that the Saigon traitors will collapse should the big US support be withheld. The rotten Saigon puppet troops would collapse had it not been for US bayonets. The war in Viet Nam like its extension to the whole of Indochina is a policy of the Pentagon. Therefore the responsibility entirely rests with the United States. The *Neues Deutschland* asserted on February 2 that US imperialism was the cruel aggressor, the violator of international law, the war criminal, because it had repeatedly bombed and shelled Lao territory, masterminded aggression and defended its bases. The *New York Times* also underlined that all the Washington claims could not hide the escalation in Southeast Asia not for peace and disarmament but for a wider endless war. The *International Herald Tribune* of February 2 questioned the logic of a policy advocating the bombing of three countries and attacking of two countries to withdraw from a third. As a matter of fact, it is the logic of a gangster.

NECK OR NOTHING

AS regards the objective of the operation, Nguyen Van Thieu said "its only and obvious aim is to disrupt the supply and infiltration network of the North Vietnamese communists." For its part, the US State Department described it as "a self-defence measure," meant "to protect the lives of the Americans in the coming troop withdrawal" (!) "not to extend the war" but "to curtail it" (!)

The equivocations are reminiscent of the US invasion of Cambodia in May 1970. The same justifications were advanced to be pooh-poohed by public opinion. This time, again the atrocious and aggressive nature comes out in bold relief. The whole world including progressives in the United States had raised their voices to urge the withdrawal of the aggressors from Cambodia. Under the pressure Nixon had to bring US troops back to South Viet Nam and hand over the unsavoury job to the puppet troops.

Operation "Lam Son 719" has also been glossed over with a veneer of peace... which of course can deceive nobody.

On February 8, Senator Church charged that a third front had been opened in the Indochina war, while Senator Symington expressed his concern to see the war extended.

Thus it is crystal clear that Nixon has extended the war of aggression into Laos. Why has he embarked into this new dangerous military adventure?

Nobody believes that Nixon attacked Laos to facilitate US troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam. He is known to have entered the White House with a strategic plan — the "Vietnamization" of the war. For over two years, despite his repeated boasts of victory, this policy has met setback after setback, as it was spawned from a weak position, after the failure of the US limited war strategy caused by the 1968 spring generalized offensives. But it is at the centre of Nixon's preoccupations, bound to his presidential chair, in order to preserve the handsome profits of US trusts in this area. That is why in May 1970, Nixon committed his criminal invasion of Cambodia, undermining its neutrality and further extending the US war in order to recoup the setbacks of the "Vietnamization" of the war plan in South Viet Nam.

However, the realities of nearly one year in Cambodia have proved harsh on Nixon who has reaped nothing apart from more GIs killed or wounded, more aircraft and war means destroyed on this battlefield, more money to pay his quislings and mercenaries there, while US budget has shown increasing deficits, inflation has been running wild and US economy declining, US society has been disturbed and the United States more and more isolated in the world... Within the first three months of the dry season (November 1970 — January 1971), particularly with the successful actions on Highway 4 and at the Pochentong airport late in last January, the Cambodian people and army put out of action over 25,000 enemy troops (American GIs, Lon Nol and Saigon puppets), downed and destroyed over 110 aircraft, seized or blasted out of commission over 200 military vehicles..., liberated 70 per cent of the territory with over four million inhabitants.

In South Viet Nam, Nixon has been unable to stem the tide of revolution. Together with his humiliating military setbacks (420,000 men wiped out including 110,000 Americans and satellites, 5,900 aircraft and 14,800 military vehicles destroyed), the "pacification" program — the strategic tool of "Vietnamization" — was badly battered in 1970. Thompson, Nixon's military adviser, and many other US-puppet brasshats have admitted their incapacity to break the Viet Cong infrastructure (October 13, 1970 report). On December 26, 1970, *AP* also disclosed that in the Second Corps Area, the vast Highlands, the plains and the coastal areas, 99 per cent of the population were committed to the Viet Cong.

In Laos, within the first three months of the dry season, nearly 5,000 Americans, Vientiane puppets and Thai mercenaries were knocked out and 25 US aircraft downed (in 1970, 30,000 adverse troops were put out of action, 370 US aircraft grounded and destroyed...)

These heavy reverses on the three Indochinese battlefields greatly alarmed Nixon. Operation "Lam Son 719" is just like the desperate squirm of a dying beast, an indication of the embarrassment of the White House in the settlement of the aggressive war in Indochina. The Thai People's Voice Radio rightly commented that "the new military ventures of the US imperialists in Indochina reflect their losing posture and quandary..."

Nixon resembles a losing gambler. Having suffered setbacks in South Viet Nam he had invaded Cambodia in an attempt to get out of his predicament. But his military ventures in this neutral Kingdom had plunged the US aggressors in direr straits. To escape from this fix he now hurled against Laos Operation "Lam Son 719." Where will this lead the invaders to? Is there a way out for Nixon from the "tunnel" of the present Indochina war?

In the Guardian Allman mused that a comparison with the invasion of Cambodia last spring is hardly encouraging. Whereas flat Cambodia easily lends itself to infantry and armour actions, mountainous Laos presents a quite different picture...

But Allman forgot one determining element: the Lao people and army with their unyielding fighting spirit tempered and tested through 25 years of resistance against aggression. They are digging graves for the Americans and Saigon puppets. According to the First communique of the Command of the Southern Laos Liberation Armed Forces, on February 14, the Southern Lao people and army wiped out over 1,500 enemy troops, badly mauled two battalions, five US-Saigon puppet companies, destroyed over 50 military vehicles, over half of which being tanks and armoured cars, and downed 89 US aircraft.

What do these figures mean? They show that Nixon "is going at it neck or nothing" as Leo Sauvage aptly put it.

STRONG WORLD CONDEMNATION OF AMERICAN INVASION OF LAOS AND WAR EXPANSION IN INDOCHINA

WORLD public feeling has been mounting against the new US-Saigon military adventure — their massive and blatant invasion of Laos and expansion of aggression to the whole of Indochina.

In the *Soviet Union*, on Feb. 10, A. N. Kossygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, declared: "The Soviet government strongly condemns the aggressive move of the US and its allies in Indochina, the invasion of Laos by American and Saigon puppet troops, their atrocities in Cambodia and their continuous violations of the DRVN sovereignty..." "The Soviet Union," he added, "fully supports the heroic Vietnamese people and the courageous patriots in Laos and Cambodia in their legitimate fight for freedom and independence." The Soviet News Agency also released on Feb. 3 a statement making clear "the US ruling circles' full responsibility for the worsening situation in Laos and in Indochina."

In many big cities of the Soviet Union, meetings were staged against US stepped-up aggression in Indochina.

In the *People's Republic of China*, on Feb. 12, the Chinese government made public a statement which said: "The Chinese government and people condemn with indignation the US imperialists' odious aggression against Laos. Laos is a neighbour to China. By assaulting Laos, the US imperialists are seriously threatening China. The Chinese people cannot look on with folded hands... With a view to total triumph over the US aggressors and their lackeys, the Chinese government will take every effective measure and give all-out help to the peoples of the three Indochinese countries." The Feb. 4 and 8 statements of the Chinese Foreign Ministry also flayed the war acts of the US imperialists.

Five hundred thousand of Pekinese and hundreds of thousands of people in other cities of China demonstrated their determination in response to the Chinese government's statement, vigorous condemnation of US aggression in Laos and expansion of the war in Indochina. The demonstrators also voiced their readiness to give wholehearted support to the US anti-war national salvation struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

THE governments of *Korea, Rumania* and *Bulgaria*, the *Cuban* Foreign Ministry, the Political Bureau of the National United Front of *Cambodia* and the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union, the Foreign Ministries of the *GDR, Albania*, the *Mongolian* Great Hural, the *Algerian Foreign Ministry*, the Prime Minister of the *People's Republic of Yemen*, the Politbureau of the Labour Party CC and the State Council of the *People's Republic of Congo* (B), the *Swedish* Foreign Minister, the News Agencies of *Korea, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Rumania*, etc. also came out against the US imperialists' frantic extension of aggressive war in Indochina.

A memorandum was sent to the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference by the Government of the Polish People's Republic denouncing the US government's invasion of Laos and expansion of war in Indochina.

Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the *Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC* and Chairman of the *Mongolian Council of Ministers*, and *Janos Kadar*, First Secretary of the *Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party* and Lubomir Strongal, Prime Minister of the *Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic* declared against the US aggressive acts in Indochina. The enlarged plenum of the *Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party* also voiced support for, and solidarity with, the fight of the three Indochinese peoples.

The Central Committee of the *Czechoslovak National Front*, the Politbureau of the *French Communist Party CC*, the *Japanese Communist Party*, the (West) *German Communist Party*, the Politbureau of the *Belgian Communist Party CC*, the Politbureau of the *British Communist Party CC*, the Left-Wing *Swedish Communist Party*, the Representation of the *Palestine Liberation Organization*, many international, regional and national bodies and many social and political activists publicly scored the US imperialists' expansion of their aggressive war.

For several successive days, *the press* in Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, the UAR, Algeria, Syria, Lebanon, Tanzania, Ceylon, India, Nepal, Yougoslavia, Finland, Sweden, Japan, Great Britain, etc., carried editorials and articles baring the true nature of US imperialism and calling on the world peoples to increase aid to the Indochinese people's resistance to US aggression. 50,000 Parisians and tens of thousands of people in the capitals of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Ceylon, Japan, Great Britain and in many West German cities... indignantly took to the streets, tore off US flags and ransacked US Embassies to demand US cessation of the war of aggression against Laos and Indochina. Pakistanis in Dacca held a big rally against US invasion of Laos and bombardment of the DRVN.

In *Latin America*, a protest was put out by the Colombian Federation of Trade Unions against the Nixon administration's bellicosity and hypocrisy. The Chilean United Action Movement appealed to the people of Chile for support to the Indochinese peoples' struggle against US aggression. The Mexican People's Socialist Party passed a resolution against the US-Saigon action in Laos and Indochina.

In *North Europe*, meetings, rallies and teach-ins were staged by political and mass organizations against the US expansion of war in Indochina. The Swedish Organization in Support of the SVN NFL distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets and posters calling for the people's condemnation the US aggression of Laos and support to the three Indochinese peoples. Representatives of 16 Finnish mass organizations handed to the US Embassy a petition urging US ending of its aggressive war and withdrawal of its troops from Indochina. The Finnish Social Democratic Party and the Norwegian People's Socialist Party CC adopted resolutions scorching the US and expressing solidarity with the three Indochinese peoples' effort. A number of Danish MPs proposed debates on US aggression of Laos and plans to support the Lao people.

MPs in Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Great Britain, political and mass organizations in Belgium, etc., suggested that their respective governments oppose the US aggressive war in Indochina and demand its cessation.

In *France*, more than 150 scientists, writers and journalists came out with a statement urgently calling on all the peace-loving movements, organizations and personalities the world over to take all measures to stop the new US war escalation. Labouring people in Marseilles held a rally and passed a resolution which was handed to the US Consul in Marseilles to protest against the US armed invasion of Laos.

In *Great Britain*, the National Conference of the British People Struggling for Peace in Viet Nam approved a resolution condemning the US aggression of Laos and calling on the British people to oppose the UK government's support for the US war in Indochina. The resolution also criticized the US war expansion and demanded that the Nixon administration withdraw all GIs and dismantle all military bases in Indochina.

Above:

Demonstration of West Germans against the extension of US war in Indochina.